

[News](#)[Welcome](#)[Contact](#)[Products](#)[SAM](#)[Blog](#)[Get and Run SAM-1](#)[Older Minor
Versions](#)[Version Names](#)[Libraries](#)[Dupe](#)[Script gogeeq](#)[Products No Longer
Supported](#)[Pictures and Movies](#)[For Testing Counters](#)

Counters are paused.

Hits since 2023-09-15 14:33:15:
208

Rosevear Software

Get and Run SAM-1:

Get SAM

Click [here](#) to download **SAM-1.3.tar.gz**.

The last-modified dates and times for the changlog.txt files (see below) give a good indication of when and where changes were last made. Download and unpack SAM, then read the changlog.txt files for more information:

Date	Time	Log File
231022	19:16	./lib/tool/changlog.txt
231022	19:16	./changlog.txt
231022	19:17	./kernel/changlog.txt
231022	19:35	./main/changlog.txt

Run SAM

- Please be careful. You are fully responsible for your use of SAM, even if I have made huge and unforgivable errors.
- SAM was made for Slackware Linux, although it may work in other Linux distributions.

As root: Make a directory for SAM. For example:

```
mkdir /tmp/SAM_root
```

- As root in the directory you made: Unpack SAM: **tar -xvzf <path to downloads>/SAM-1.3.tar.gz**.
- You may want to compile SAM's binaries. This is not normally needed, as suitable binaries are provided. If you need them, you may find the source files and binaries here:

<path to the root of SAM>/kernel/source

- As an ordinary user *or* as root: Run SAM: **<path to the root of SAM>/begin**. For example, enter this at the command line:

```
/tmp/SAM_root/begin
```

Please do not change your PATH to include the location of SAM. Most of the executables in the root of SAM need to be invoked using their full paths.

Although you can run SAM from the directory you made, it is not recommended that you make any configuration changes there. Instead, follow the directions below for setting up and using Dual Mode.

Set Up and Use Dual Mode

- Dual Mode allows you to install SAM to one directory, but configure it in a separate, *dual* directory. This is a benefit, as you can thus keep your configuration across minor version changes.
- Do the above steps and verify that SAM runs.
- As root: Make a *dual* directory for SAM. For example:

```
mkdir /tmp/Dual
```

- Make symlinks in the *dual* directory to represent **begin** and other executables in the *root* of SAM that you wish to use in SAM. Each symlink you make points to **bgen**, but you give it the name of the executable you wish it to represent. For example, you could do this as root in /tmp/Dual:

```
ln -s /tmp/SAM_root/bgen begin
```

- Copy files **bprofile** and **init** and directory **lib** from SAM to the *dual* directory. Use suitable file permissions.
- As an ordinary user *or* as root: Run SAM: **<path to the dual directory>/begin**. For example, enter this at the command line:

```
/tmp/Dual/begin
```

Please heed the above advice about not changing the PATH, as it applies also to the executables of the *dual* directory.

Not only may you run **begin** and the other executables of the SAM directory via the symlinks in the *dual* directory, but you may also make configuration changes to it, such as changing files **bprofile**, **init**, or the contents of directory **lib**.

You ran SAM. Now what?

SAM doesn't *do* anything. It changes your environment, and that is all. By changing your environment, it changes what *you* can do, namely it provides access to new commands. To point you in the right direction I will tell you about one of the new commands, then let you discover the rest.

That command is:

menu

Try it! It will display information about the current **menu** and **command set** and also give a short tutorial.

When you are done with SAM, please use the (familiar) **exit** command to return to the environment from which you came.

© Joseph Rosevear | Source touched: 2023-10-22 20:03:45